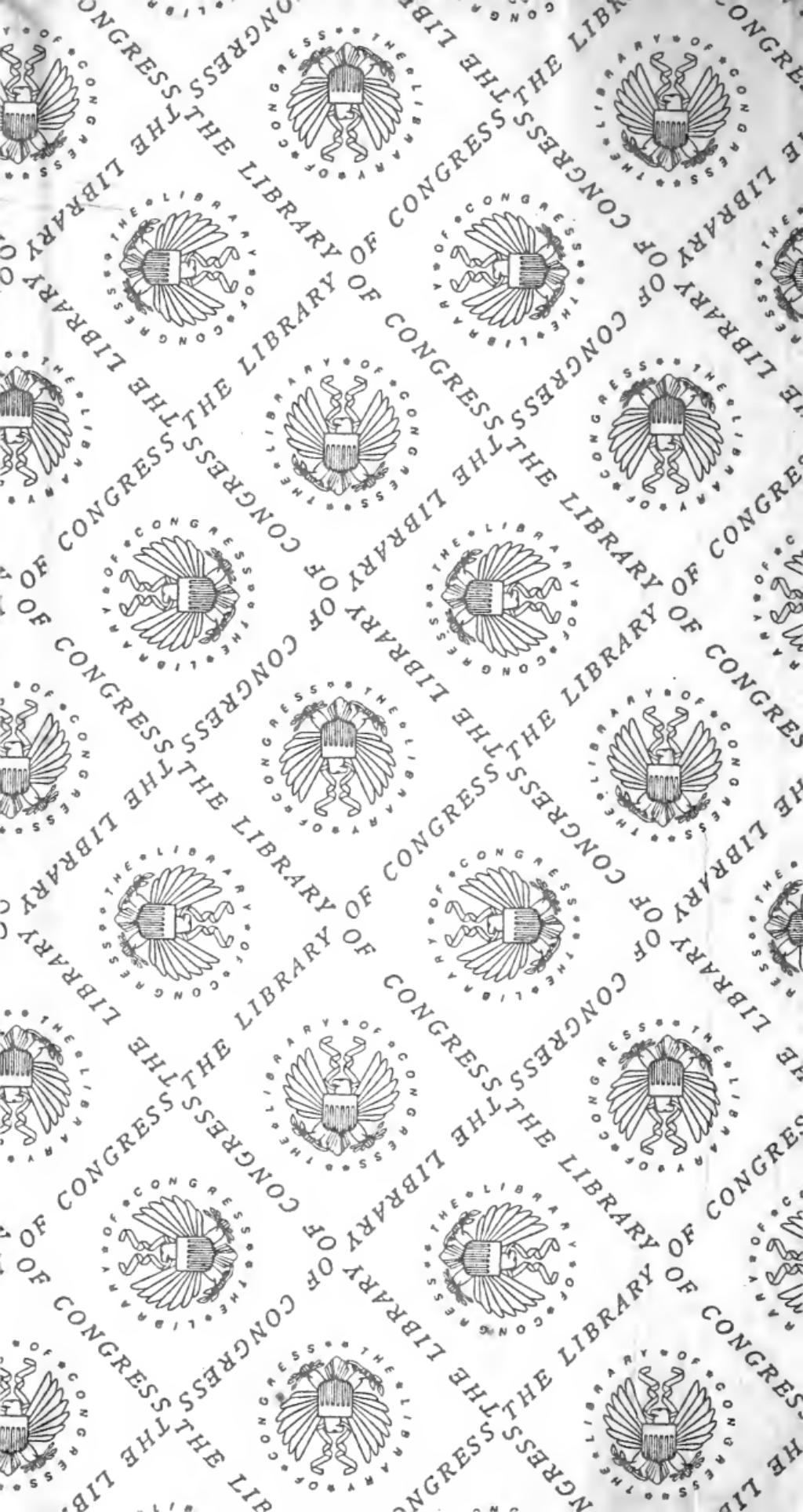
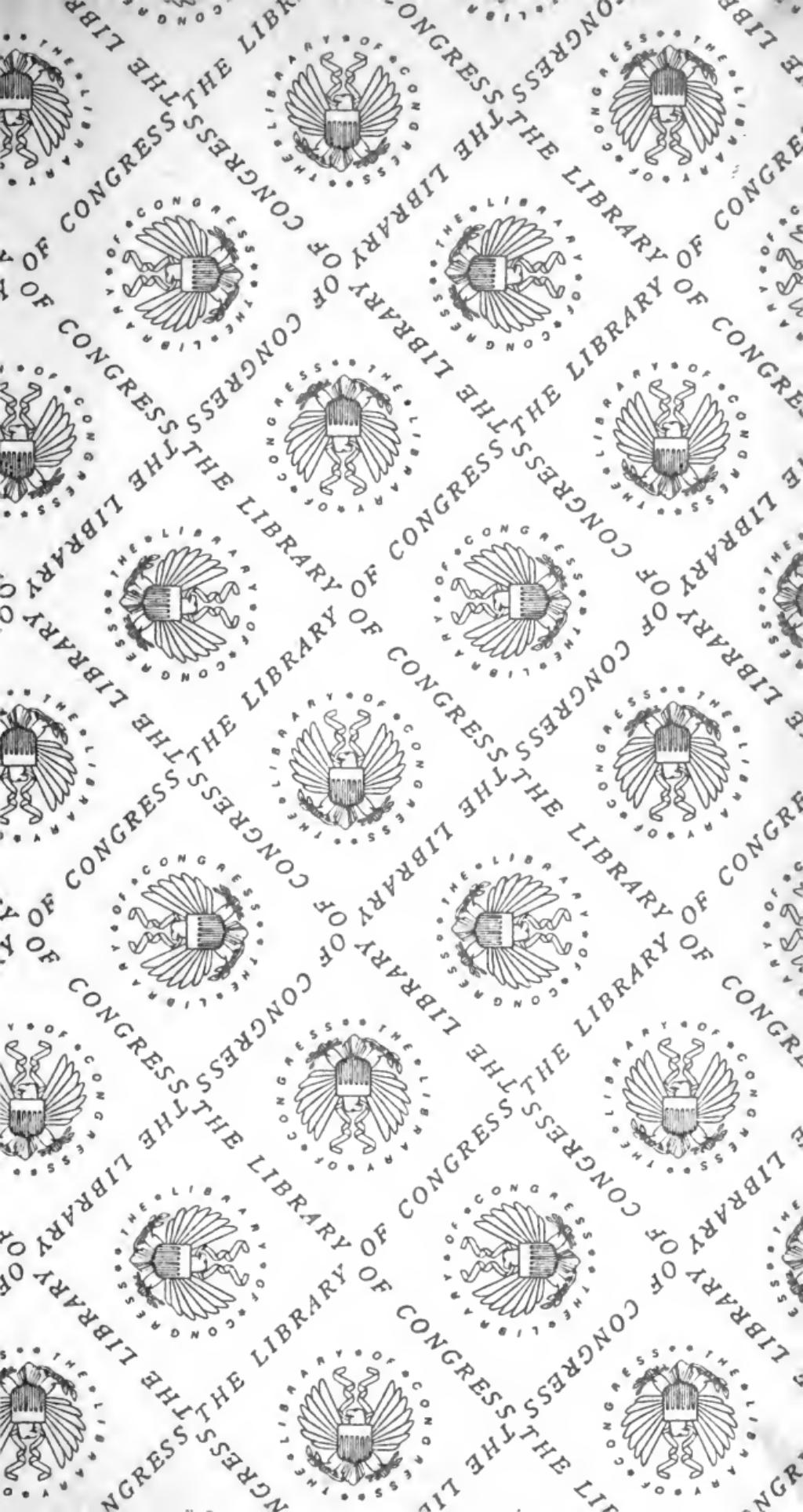


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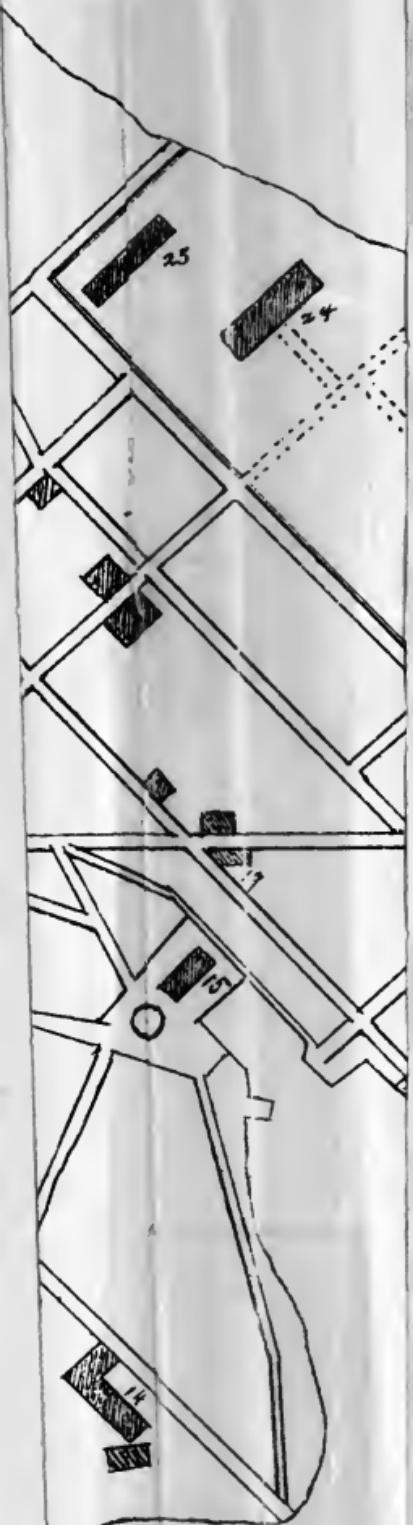
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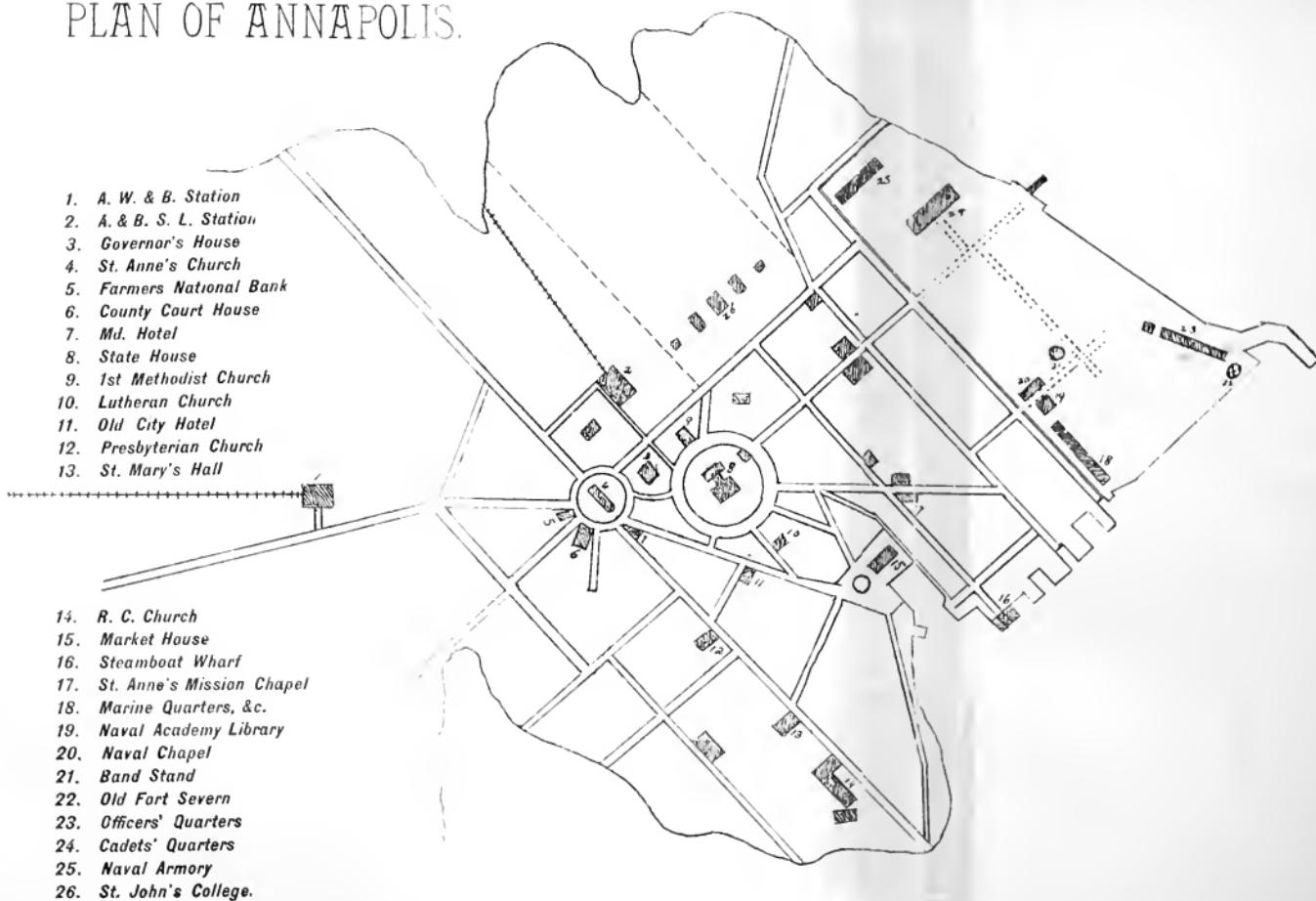
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Prepared and Published by the ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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• *PREFACE.*

REPEATED demands by the public for a descriptive account of Annapolis, handy in form and more readable than are annals, has led the Historical Society of Anne Arundel County to undertake the preparation and publication of this work. It has been their aim to put in a brief but accurate form an historical description of the principal objects of interest that give to Annapolis its famous attractiveness. The book is especially adapted to the wants of strangers and chance visitors in the old city, but contains much new material of interest to the resident. The labors of composition were apportioned to different individual members, whose aptitude was particularly known, and the whole revised by a committee of three members. It is earnestly hoped that this little volume will fulfil its mission and that it may meet the approval of the public.

ANNAPOLIS, APRIL 2, 1888.



CHAPTER I.

A Sketch of the History of Annapolis.

To that religious toleration which has always been associated with the early history of Maryland, and to which Maryland's sons have ever pointed with pride, may be ascribed the founding of a city on the Severn. The years 1648-9 witnessed the arrival of the first Annapolitans, a band of banished Puritans fleeing from the wrath of the intolerant Commonwealth of Virginia. Their future home had been chosen for them by the Governor of Maryland, whose appointment to office depended upon his bringing five hundred settlers into the Province.

Under the guidance of one Richard Bennett, they came up the Chesapeake in their open pinnaces and settled themselves upon the shores of Severn river. Strongly agricultural in their tastes these new-comers could not be induced to

settle in towns, but built their houses along the shores of bay and river, plowing, sowing and reaping the year through. A body of stirring, active men could not, however, be without influence in Lord Baltimore's colony, conservative and Roman Catholic as it was, and soon we find the Puritans of Severn participating in colonial politics. Independence in politics and toleration in religion they believed to be co-ordinate, but a too great confidence in both brought upon them the dislike of the Proprietor.

Actions harmless in themselves led to an attempt on the part of the Governor and the people of St. Mary's to subdue the Puritan settlement and to capture their women for wives.

On the site of Annapolis, that was to be, the two miniature armies met and the bloody battle of Severn was fought, March 25, 1655. With the Puritans rested the victory, victory for a democracy that gained its final triumph in the war of American Revolution. Providence, the name applied by the Puritans to this settlement, became, for the time, the political head of the colony, and Puritan supremacy was unques-

tioned. The control of the Province they later, in an amicable manner, surrendered to Lord Baltimore, and the Puritans, as rulers, disappear from Maryland history.

The arrival of George Fox in the Province in 1673 found at Providence, now called Anne Arundel county, many converts to the doctrine of the Friends or Quakers. The Puritan meeting-house becomes the Quaker's church and the learned Fox drew great crowds to hear him.

Meanwhile the county was growing in wealth and political strength, though no town had as yet arisen within its limits. The site of Annapolis was but the terminus of a county road, termed a rolling-road, along which the planters rolled their hogsheads of tobacco on their way to the markets of the world. Here a few houses had clustered, and here Lord Baltimore's agents collected the export tax.

During the period of royal Governors from 1695 to 1715, when the Province of Maryland fell under the direct rule of the English Crown, Annapolis became a town of importance. St. Mary's, the seat of the Roman Catholic party, was shorn of its privileges and the capital of Maryland was

moved to Annapolis. Provincial buildings were here erected, a church built and King William's School inaugurated. In 1694 a town government was given to the new capital and the following year it was named Annapolis, after Princess, later Queen Anne, of England. The townsmen, confident of future importance, demanded in 1704 a city charter, but not until 1708 were their hopes realized. In that year a charter was granted by Queen Anne, through Gov. Seymour, and Annapolis was given all the privileges of an English city.* Artisans and trades-people were attracted here by the offer of town lots and the privileges of citizenship. Annapolis, as well, was made the chief port of the Province and the great tobacco crop, the staple of Maryland, was hence exported in great ships for London and Bristol. The planters of Maryland grew wealthy in raising a weed that perished in smoke in the Old World. The tobacco factors built their great houses at Annapolis and the planters spent the season here.

Around the Lords Baltimore and their kindred Governors gathered the wit and wealth of the

*The original Charter is preserved in the Land Office.

Province and the capital soon became the social center. The annual races induced visitors from the surrounding colonies. Virginia planters with their captious daughters would drive up in gilded coaches and bet away their inheritances upon the English nags imported for the races. The stern Pennsylvania Quaker would occasionally appear, taking a day off and making business and pleasure possible at the same time. This love for a social existence gave rise to clubs among the worthy Annapolitans. The "Tuesday Club" of Annapolis became famous in the colonies for its hospitality and good-cheer, and claimed among its members many of the leading Americans of the day. The Provincial State-House became better known as a ball-room than a hall of legislation. French hair-dressers, tailors and perfumers plied their trades in the city, and Annapolis soon came to merit the name of the "Social Athens."

In the midst of this convivial, social whirl the people of the colonies were suddenly confronted with the stern necessity of resistance to English authority, and aid was demanded of patriots for the embargoed cities of New Eng-

land. None were more prompt than the Annapolitans of that day. By unanimous consent all wasteful expenditure of money was forbidden, non-importation of taxed commodities enjoined and large subscriptions of money forwarded to their countrymen in distress.

The loyal citizens compelled the consignees of the obnoxious tea to burn the laden ship "Peggy Stewart" in the harbor and let their enthusiasm carry them so far as to tar and feather the Tory residents, who had disregarded the common warning to leave. The War of Independence over, Annapolis was one of the first to publicly recognize the noble conduct of Washington, and here before Congress, the General-in-Chief surrendered his commission as chief of the American armies.

The absolute necessity for a new Constitution for the States induced the States of Maryland and Virginia to call a convention at Annapolis on Sept. 13, 1786. Though but five States were represented, the Annapolis Convention urged upon Congress the importance of the measure and led directly to the calling of the Philadelphia Convention the following year.

Meanwhile a new town had been growing upon the banks of the Patapsco, and Baltimore soon became a rival, and then a leading city in the State.

The War of 1812 was for Marylanders a continual defence of their homes, and this State, more than any other, suffered from the depredation of the British cruisers. A few doughty citizens of Annapolis planted guns upon the points forming their harbor and drove the Red-coats down the Bay, yet the battles of Bladensburg and North Point showed clearly the danger of the State's capital. From the close of this war until the opening of the next, in 1861, Annapolis about held its own, growing but little in wealth or population, and rather losing in importance; overshadowed by the growth of Baltimore. Then as a U. S. military post Annapolis became an encampment; as a border town it became the center of soldiers' hospitals and a "parole" camp for the exchange of prisoners. It was continually menaced with attacks from Confederate guerrillas, and upon this account earth-works were thrown up to defend the city.

Since the war Annapolis has been steadily im-

proving in appearance of the city, in public spirit and in wealth. The location of the U. S. Naval Academy here has tended to the development of a society rarely seen in towns of this size. In spite of its advantages and healthful situation, there is a doubt whether Annapolis will ever be a center of commerce or trade. De Tocqueville in 1776 said that Annapolis was the only finished city in America, and one cannot but express the hope that she may maintain her unique position and not be "spoiled" by the smoke, noise and rush that seem to be essentials of the modern city. The plan upon which Annapolis is built is quite unique among the checker-board cities of America. The idea of its cart-wheel plan, streets radiating from a center point, is said to have been taken from the plan furnished by Sir Christopher Wren in 1666 for the rebuilding of London after the great fire of that date. Certain it is that from his constant visits here General Washington became so much attached to the cart-wheel plan that, at his request, it was adopted as the plan for Washington city.

As may be seen by reference to the accom-

panying plan the centers of the radiating streets are two - the State-House, or political focus, and St. Anne's Church, the religious focus. Annapolis became the capital of Maryland in 1694, and that same year the center of the English Church in Maryland, hence there came the rivalry between religion and politics which necessitated a division of the honor of being the center of the Capital.



CHAPTER II.

Institutional Description.

THE present capital of the State of Maryland has not had a career marked by perfect stability. Indeed, in the earliest years of its existence it was almost a toss-up whether it should be located at its present site or on Greenbury's Point.

As a matter of fact the first settlement in this immediate neighborhood was made at the latter place. But, probably because all wanted their lots to front on the water, and all could not be accommodated, some paddled across the Severn and selected lots more to their liking, and possessed of that inestimable advantage, a water-front.

Although there were twenty or more who migrated to the southern lip of the lovely Sev-

ern's mouth, the lot of land of only one among them, Thomas Todd by name, can, with certainty, be stated to have lain within the bounds of the present city.

But for many years the settlement failed to become a town. When the neighborhood was first settled it was called "Providence." Later it is referred to as "the Town at Proctors;" and in 1694 it was called "Anne Arundel Town." Previous to this there had been no determinate form of municipal government. But in 1694 the Lord Proprietary appointed a Commissioner for "Anne Arundel Town," whose duty it was to act in the capacity of a Mayor and exercise the functions of an Officer of the Port, collecting duties on exports, imports, etc.

This state of affairs continued for about eighteen months, and then the Lord Proprietary appointed a committee of four, of whom the Governor of the Province was one, to act as a Town Council and administer the affairs of the citizens. This committee and their successors continued to run the town for about ten years.

It was at this time that the seat of government was moved to "Anne Arundel Town," and

among the Acts of the first Legislature which met here, was one changing the name, finally, into "Annapolis,"—"to be called and known by no other name or distinction whatever." Slowly the settlement had grown into a town; and, after fourteen years, the town received a charter which raised it to the dignity of a "city," and authorized the formation of a municipal government to consist of a "Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen," with succession forever. He who first bore the honors of the Mayoralty was Amos Garrett, whose birth and death are recorded upon a slab of marble at the eastern end of St. Anne's Church. And beneath this stone he long since found relief from the vexations of administering the affairs of a city.

From 1708 until now Annapolis has enjoyed an uninterrupted life as a city. Its charter has been somewhat changed, so that there is no longer a chamber of "Common Councilmen," but the "Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen" continue in the original succession.

Likewise, its dignity has suffered insult at the hands of the Legislature; for it has been de-

prived of its individuality and merged into Anne Arundel county. But the glory of its past is untarnished, and the virtue of its people is still great.

No sketch of the place would be complete without a reference to its

POPULATION ;

but, unfortunately, this is a matter concerning which information is very fragmentary.

About 1704 a visitor, writing home, describes the town as containing about forty houses. Supposing five occupants to each house, we would have a white population of about two hundred. Nothing definite in regard to this matter can be stated until the year 1820, when the U. S. Census reports were so elaborated as to give the populations by counties and towns, as well as States.

From 1820 till 1880 the census reports show the following figures :

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1820..... | 2,309 |
| 1830..... | 2,623 |
| 1840..... | 2,792 |
| 1850..... | 3,011 |
| 1860..... | 4,529 |
| 1870..... | 5,744 |
| 1880..... | 6,642 |

Estimates based on these figures would indicate a population of about 7,200 at the close of the year 1887.

SCHOOLS.

Owing to the fact that Annapolis was the seat of government for the Province, King William's School was founded and established here in 1696. The school-house was completed in 1701, and from ther till now education has been carefully guarded and the mental needs of the young well looked after in the city.

From King William's School St. John's College grew. In later years there have been established four public schools, so as to provide separate accommodations for each sex, of both races. These, together with three parochial schools and five private schools, complete the list of educational institutions, a list which is certainly large enough to meet the needs of the present population.

But while the intellect is thus well cared for and looked after, the preservation of property from fire has not been forgotten. And all the more credit is due

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

because of the fact that it has always been a volunteer organization. When the first company was organized cannot be ascertained; but early in the life of the city we find that the Council took the precaution to pass a By-law requiring every house to be furnished with fire-buckets and two ladders.

This method of fighting fire was in vogue until 1755, when a great revolution was made in the fire department by the purchase of an "engine." A hand-engine, it is true, but one which gave the inhabitants such a sense of security from the fiery destroyer, that, in the exaltation of their minds they christened it the "Victory." At a later period another "engine" was bought. The people, actuated by patriotism, named this one the "Maryland." Both of these historic relics can be seen at the headquarters of the "Waterwitch" Company in the First Ward, where they have been put under shelter and are in process of repair.

These two engines, with the pressure of water in the mains, were the only means for com-

bating fire until 1884. In November of that year, in response to a petition originated at a mass-meeting of citizens, the City Council purchased a steam fire engine of the Silsby company. This, acting in conjunction with two volunteer hose companies and a hook and ladder company, is quite able to render all the protection the city may need.

In this connection justice demands that mention be made of the fire organization connected with the Naval Academy. The general government bought a steam fire engine for the Academy a number of years ago; and the occasions are more than one or two on which the officers, cadets and men stationed there have rendered most valuable and willing assistance to our citizens in the extremity of their need.

To combat successfully with fire, water is needed; and in this regard Annapolis is highly favored in a double sense. Besides being almost entirely surrounded by tide-water there were in former years cisterns and wells with sweeps and pumps to furnish water for household purposes. And, indeed, some few of the latter still remain, silent witnesses of a useful past.

IN 1864 THE ANNAPOLIS WATER COMPANY

was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$61,450. The company selected a site for the reservoir about four miles from town, where water could be obtained from an unfailing stream known as Spa Branch. The grade was sufficient to give a pressure of about thirty pounds in the mains in the city. The company has been very successful, having now nine miles of pipe in use and paying 6 per cent. dividends. Chemical analyses have proved the water to be of most excellent quality

The strides taken by other cities in matters which relate to the public comfort and convenience can find their counterparts here. Among the greatest efforts of civilization have been those directed towards artificial lighting of houses and towns. And in this regard also, Annapolis is not behind her sister cities.

THE ANNAPOLIS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was incorporated in 1858, and on January 7, 1859, gas was first lighted in the city. Since then the service has been extended to all parts of the city and the works have been enlarged to double

their original capacity. At present there are about five miles of pipe down, supplying gas averaging about eighteen-candle power. The capital stock amounts to \$50,000, and the company pays regular dividends of 7 per cent. thereon. But, with all these advantages, Annapolis has not progressed commercially as have other cities of the same age. Still there are

BUSINESS INDUSTRIES

of value located in its midst.

The shipping of oysters to the North and West has, for many years, been an industry very profitable to those engaged in it. Thousands and thousands of dollars are brought into the city every year through this means.

For the last two or three years the eyes of the people have been directed towards the manufacture of glass. A factory is in operation and the officers are filled with the confidence which attends success.

A marine railway has been located in the suburbs of the city for a great number of years and carries on a flourishing business.

The Farmers National Bank and the Annap-

olis Savings Institution offer every commercial facility for the transaction of ordinary business.

Four printing establishments supply all the requirements of the public for work of their doing, as well as furnish the daily and weekly news.

Annapolis is the terminus of two railroads, the Annapolis, Washington & Baltimore, and the Annapolis & Baltimore Short Line.

With a harbor unsurpassed, wherein the Navy of the general government could find shelter, and with a recent large immigration of strangers, Annapolis seems to be about to take a great stride forward and assume a position more in keeping with her dignity and age.



CHAPTER III.

Colonial Houses.

To the architect the old houses of Annapolis present an interesting study and are regarded by men of taste as among the purest and most complete examples of what is known as the "Colonial Style." Of the seventeenth century buildings few survive here or in the State, or are at most so modified as to be scarcely recognizable. It is probable that the earliest buildings were of timber and of a comparatively temporary character, and were replaced as wealth increased by more substantial structures, in which brick gradually replaced wood. The transition may be traced even now in Annapolis. Houses entirely of wood have disappeared, but the combination of brick and frame is seen in the oldest examples which resist time and so-called im-

provement, for this combination of solid brick end-walls and massive chimney-stacks filled in with well mortised frame work and weather-boarding was well adapted to a climate requiring protection from arctic blasts and torrid heat. The house at the corner of Church and Conduit streets is an example among the oldest we have and suggests in some features the character of the seventeenth century.

The building used as the Treasury, on State-House hill, and traditionally accepted as the first State House, has a decided seventeenth-century character and is, perhaps, among the very few relics of early Maryland architecture.

The fifty years preceding the Revolution must have been the culminating period of colonial prosperity, for within the dates of 1720 to 1770 we may place all the buildings in the Province to which we look with pride as examples of a very pure taste and thoroughly honest construction. An extraordinary solidity, good design and elegant ornament were peculiar to them, in contrast with the wooden structures generally found in the more northern colonies.

The brick of which they were always built is said to have come from England, and to a certain extent probably did, as ballast was needed to the light cargoes of the ships which returned heavily laden with tobacco, yet in a country abounding in clay it is probable that the needed material was burnt in kilns in the neighborhood. Remains of such brickyards are found near Annapolis.

Of the class of houses termed "mansions" the Carroll house, now a part of the Redemptorist seminary, is one of the earliest, as indicated by the massive simplicity of its style.

A garden terraced towards the water was the usual adjunct of these homes, and while they had a townward entrance the more pretentious front generally overlooked the garden toward the bay. Such was the case with the house on Shipwright street, now used by the R. C. Sisters, said to have been built in 1750 by Dr. Upton Scott. Also the Carroll or McCubbin house, now the Public School; the old Government House, now the N. A. Library, and the Ridout mansion. Intrinsic evidence, as shown in the change from a somewhat primitive con-

struction to the style of William and Mary, recalling the Dutch taste of Hampton Court, and then to the Georgian, lost in turn in the greater elegance of the French influence of Louis XV. architecture, may be traced distinctly in Annapolis mansions. Taken in historical sequence we have the Tydings house ; the Treasury; the Randall house, built 1730 by Thos. Bordley ; the Carroll mansion; the Brice house, corner East and Prince George streets, 1740 probably ; the Iglehart home, Prince George street ; its opposite neighbor, the Paca house ; the Claude house, Shipwright street, and the Ridout mansion, Duke of Gloucester street ; the Mason house, built by Governor Ogle 1742, and St. John's College (McDowell Hall); the Randall house, Market Space, and the house of Antony Stewart, of "Peggy Stewart" fame, Hanover street. The old City Hotel, Washington's hostlery, belongs to an early period, while the Chase mansion, built by Governor Lloyd, and the Lockerman house, opposite, built 1770, plainly show the growth of French influence in plan and decoration.

Many samples of colonial architecture equal to those remaining have fallen a prey to fire,

the usual foe to our old buildings, in the absence of the modern fire department.

The row of stately houses which gave a character to Market Space disappeared in the night of October 21st, 1883, and the remains of several solid structures have been encountered unexpectedly in building our new Annapolis. Others are a matter of tradition, and the oyster shucker shucks where the stately mansion stood.

In the more modern dwellings of the colonial period the hipped roof, similar to the French mansard, though without an ornamental character, was almost universal and covered many a comfortable home of those days. Very massive chimney-stacks, often adorned with a weather-cock or a sun-dial, rose above the trees of the village-like city. One of the houses of this character, on Charles street, is noted as the printing office and dwelling of the editor of the *Maryland Gazette*, published here since 1745. Another on State House circle, the Franklin house, is a specimen of the hipped roof colonial dwelling. Old Annapolis consisted mostly of this sensible style of building, varied occasion-

ally by the very high-pitched roof both picturesque and suited to storm and sun.

Most of these humbler dwellings have disappeared, or, by the addition of a story with the detestable flat roof and pretentious cornice, have lost all architectural character.

The varied plans and quaint appliances of comfort which were found in these buildings are now revived or copied and developed as the Queen Anne style, a title more applicable perhaps to them than to the present picturesque combination of different styles.

Had the elegant design and just proportions of the State House, as planned by its architect, been appreciated and observed in subsequent changes we might point with some pride to a work not unworthy of Wren or his pupils. The dome in its general outline and the proportions and arrangement of the rotunda are all that remain to indicate the invention of the architect. It is a matter of national regret that the Senate Chamber, hallowed to all Americans as the scene of Washington's surrender of his military power to civil authority, should have lost all resemblance to the stately hall as it

existed at that time. While needed repairs to the building were very thoroughly executed they involved mutilations and architectural inconsistencies, perhaps inseparable from political architecture, but giving birth to a new style which might be called the "Political Palladium," remarkable as producing the smallest results compatible with the greatest expenditure.

This building, begun before the Revolution, was, in all probability, from the drawing of a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The decorations of the dome have lately been revived in London on account of their peculiar elegance.



CHAPTER IV.

The State House.

THOUGH the State-House of Maryland compares unfavorably with the capitols of her sister states in point of size and costliness, yet, standing as it does among the old edifices of Annapolis, its architecture and suitability cannot but be admired. Like the old houses around it, the State House was built to withstand the storms of centuries and to remain an excellent example of an architecture of the past, magnificent in its day and generation.

The first colonial capital of Maryland was at St. Mary's City, in the southern part of the Province, but was removed to Annapolis in 1694. That year the first State House here was built upon the site of the present building, but was burnt in 1704.

The capitol built in 1704 proved in fifty years too small to meet the growing requirements of the colony and much too primitive in plan for the law-makers of that day. In 1769 it was torn down by order of the Assembly and replaced by the present building. Seven thousand five hundred pounds sterling were appropriated by the state and the foundation stone of the new edifice was laid by Governor Eden, March 28, 1772. The dome of the building was added later, and, when completed, Maryland could claim, probably the finest State House in the land. The plans of the building are supposed to have been made by a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The dimensions are: height, 200 feet to the arrow; front, 120 feet; depth, 175 feet.

The visitor enters by the south door, immediately into the rotunda. The stucco work is excellent and the colors, though bright, are those originally used. The square panels in the dome were intended for frames for portraits of the Governors or Proprietors of Maryland, but the plan was never executed. The Senate Chamber is to the right as you enter, the

House of Delegates to the left.* The Senate Chamber has a national as well as local history.

Here, December 23, 1783, General Washington surrendered to Congress his commission as General-in-Chief of the American army, and, like Cincinnatus, retired to his country home only to be recalled as the first Executive of the American people.

In this chamber, in 1784, the peace with Great Britain was ratified in the presence of Congress, closing the long struggle for American independence.

Here, in September, 1786, the first Constitutional Convention met, generally known as the Annapolis Convention, to frame a better form of government for the United Colonies.

The inauguration of the Governor takes place in this room every four years. The Senate Chamber is 30 x 40 feet, and has seats for one Senator from each of the twenty-four counties and

*These chambers are generally closed, but admission may be obtained and explanations given *gratis* by the Janitor, M. D. Chaney, whose office is on the left under the main stairs. Admission to the dome is also given by him.

three from Baltimore city. The benches outside the railing may be occupied by spectators during the session.

The chamber has been greatly changed and rudely treated within the last few years. The room has been enlarged, the old spectators' gallery removed and a great eighteenth century fire-place in the west wall covered up. Furniture, hangings and pictures, too, are all more or less modern additions. The large painting on the west wall represents the scene of Washington giving back to Congress his commission as Commander-in-Chief. The old room is represented as thronged with men and women—congressmen, citizens, ladies and children. The painting was executed in 1859, by Edwin White, by order of the General Assembly. The artist drew largely upon his imagination and contemporaneous accounts to produce it. Hanging below is an explanation of the picture and the speeches delivered upon that occasion.

The four large portraits are those of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence, Chase, Carroll, Stone and Paca. The portrait of Washington on the east wall is by Gilbert

Stuart and has been considered the best ever painted of the first President. The obverse and reverse of the shield of Maryland hang upon either wall, the armorial bearings of the Lords Baltimore, adopted by the State for its shield in 1876. The fisherman and farmer represent the great industries of the State. Surmounting the shield is the ducal coronet, the helmet and knightly pennants. "*Scuto bonæ voluntatis tuae coronasti nos*"—with the shield of thy good will thou hast crowned us—are the words encircling the whole. The Italian words, "*Fatti maschii parole femini*"—manly deeds and womanly words—formed the motto formerly of the Lords Baltimore, now that of the state of Maryland.

The side door on the left leads into the Senate ante-chamber. Connected with this are the post-office and cloak-rooms. The large painting on the wall is an allegorical work and represents the great William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, dressed in Roman toga, speaking in defense of the revolting American colonies.

"In my opinion this kingdom has no right to lay a tax on the Colonies. * * * * America is obstinate! America is almost in open rebellion! Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted."

The goddess of Liberty in the background incites the orator in his great defense. The painting is by Chas. Wilson Peale, the greatest painter Maryland has produced, examples of whose genius may be found in many of the old houses of Annapolis. It was painted in 1794, in England, and purchased that year by the state of Maryland. Copies of the Declaration of the Freedmen of Maryland, this state's Declaration of Independence, hang upon the walls, with autograph letters, maps, &c. The president of the Senate's room, with its groined ceiling and handsome tapestries, is the last room on this side.

Going back to the rotunda, the visitor enters upon the left the Lower House of Assembly or House of Delegates. Ninety-one representatives from the counties and Baltimore city comprise this House, the number from each being based upon population. The large painting in this room by Peale, represents General Washington and his aids, Lafayette and Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, at Yorktown. General Washington holds in his hands the terms of surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the English army. The

American troops are seen passing in review. The speaker's room, committee and cloak rooms are reached by the door on the right.

Returning to the rotunda, the visitor ascends the main stairway to the Library, Judicial and Executive Departments. Above the stair there is the shield of Maryland, with, however, the old motto of the State*—“*Crescite et multiplicamini*”—Increase and multiply. Turning up the stairway to the left we enter the chambers of the Court of Appeals. Visitors are admitted even though the Court be in session, silence is the only condition of admission. The Court of Appeals is the Supreme Court of the State and hears appeals from the various County Courts, confirming or reversing their decisions. The full number of Judges is eight, representing the eight Judicial Circuits of the State, including Baltimore city. Naming them in the order as one faces the Bench, they are Judges Stone, Robinson, McSherry, Alvy, Irving, Miller, Bryan and Yellott. The Clerk and Reporter of the Court sit respectively to the right and

*The various original seals of the state are exhibited in the Land Office,

left of the Bench. The view over the town and harbor from this room is worthy of notice. The rooms adjoining the Court are the Clerk's room, where all the records of the Court are preserved as far back as 1788; and the consultation room for the Judges.

Descending the stairs one enters the State Library. Of the 70,000 volumes here collected about 50,000 are law books, showing that the interpreters and makers of the law are by far the most important readers.

The front room is octagonal in shape, the rear portion is the recent annex. Though the Court of Appeals always had a small library for its particular use, no general library was formed until 1834. The octagon front-room was built in 1859 and the rear rooms, which are fire-proof, in 1887. The rooms are decorated with a few prints and pictures of interest.

Returning to the stairway, the visitor ascends to the Executive Chambers, and first enters the Governor's Chamber at the head of the passage. This room is beautifully decorated and frescoed, and contains the portraits of the Proprietors and Governors of Maryland. The portrait of

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore and Secretary of State under James I and Charles I, by Mytens, is probably the finest. It was copied from the original in the gallery of the Earl of Varulems, Glastonbury, England, and presented to the state by John W. Garrett. Beside this hangs a full length portrait of T. Holliday Hicks, Maryland's war-Governor. The other large portrait is that of Frederick, Sixth Lord Baltimore. These, with the smaller portraits by Peale, of Governors Paca, Smallwood, Stone, Sprigg, Johnson, Plater, Wright and Howard, form an imperfect collection of the earlier executives of the state. The Secretary of State has the room adjoining, and here is kept the seal of Maryland. The present Governor is Hon. Elihu E. Jackson and Edward W. LeCompte is Secretary of State. The room of the Adjutant-General is next, also finely frescoed.

At the end of the passage is the entrance to the two hundred and fifty steps leading to the top. The climb is not difficult and the view is magnificent. In fact one can hardly appreciate Annapolis and its surroundings without having first taken his bearings from this height. The

balcony, is 185 feet, from the ground and the surrounding country lies like a panorama at one's feet; the beautiful Severn winding its way northward; the Chesapeake with the commerce of Baltimore on its bosom; the land-locked harbor of Annapolis, and nearer still, the old town with its radiating streets and great brick mansions often nearly hidden in the trees.

TANEY.

Immediately in front of the State-House stands the Taney statue, a colossal seated figure in the flowing robes of the Chief Justice of the United States. Roger B. Taney, perhaps the most widely known jurist in this country, was a native of Maryland, born in Calvert county in 1777. His early life was spent upon a farm, but in 1792 he entered Dickinson College and graduated there in 1796 at the head of his class. He studied law in Annapolis and entered upon his career in that profession in 1799. After practicing in the counties for twenty-five years he moved to Baltimore, and at once assumed the leading position among the many distinguished lawyers of his day.

In 1827 he was elected Attorney-General of Maryland and in 1831 accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States under General Jackson. In this position he urged upon the President the removal of the U. S. deposits from the U. S. banks, and upon the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Duane, to act in the matter, Mr. Taney was made Secretary of the Treasury. Though the immediate effects of the policy were disastrous, after events proved the wisdom of the course pursued. Upon the death of Chief Justice Marshall, in 1835, Mr. Taney was appointed to the Supreme Bench, where he distinguished himself for his manly and straightforward conduct and his able decisions.

Of the many important decisions rendered by him upon Constitutional questions, the most noted was that in the "Dred Scott" case. This decision, with the accompanying misunderstood expressions of opinion regarding the negro status, had much to do with the dissensions and animosity which resulted ultimately in civil war. Another important opinion by Justice Taney in 1861 denied to the President the

power to suspend the “*habeas corpus*” act. Mr. Taney died at an advanced age in 1864.

To commemorate his worth as a citizen, jurist, statesman and Christian, the state of Maryland, in 1872, erected the bronze statue to him. The work is by the greatest of Maryland sculptors, W. H. Reinhart, and is considered the best of the many excellent works of that artist. The statue was unveiled on December 10, 1872.

DE KALB.

To the left of the State House is the De Kalb monument. It is a bronze of colossal size and represents the last act of De Kalb in rallying a panic-stricken force to save the day at Camden.

The General is shown as stepping forward, his sword waved aloft, while the head is turned in the direction of the confused Continentals in the act of an impassioned call to rally to his support. The moment chosen is a historically great one, and the sculptor has rendered it well.

The statue is the work of Mr. Ephraim Keyser, a young Maryland artist, and was erected by the United States in accordance with a resolution of Congress passed in 1780, a few days after

De Kalb's death. August 16, 1886, one hundred and five years later, the statue was unveiled.

John Kalb was the son of a farmer and born in the German town of Huttendorf, June 29, 1721. While a youth he left Germany and entered the French army under the assumed name of John de Kalb. In 1747 he was made Captain and Adjutant, and in 1756 he was promoted to the rank of Major, positions then open only to sons of the nobility. He shared in many of the brilliant victories of Marshal Saxe. After the close of the Seven Years' War he was elevated to the rank of Brigadier-General.

In 1767 he came, in behalf of the French government, on a secret mission to America and was so much impressed with the justness of the cause of independence, then being first agitated, that, in company with Lafayette, he returned to the assistance of the Colonies in 1777. Annapolis was the first city to welcome him and the sons of Maryland were his followers throughout the War of Independence.

He was mortally wounded at the Battle of Camden, S. C., while leading the Maryland and Delaware troops, and died August 19, 1780.

The shields of Maryland and Delaware upon either side of the pedestal are to commemorate his close association with those states and their patriotic sons.



CHAPTER V.

Executive Mansion and other Public Buildings.

THE present Governor's residence was built in 1866, under the administration of Governor Swann.

The old residence of the Governors for one hundred years before was the building now occupied as the Naval Academy Library, and was purchased by the National Government in 1866, with its large grounds, as an addition to the Naval Academy.

The new mansion, including the block of ground around it, cost upwards of \$150,000. The arrangement of rooms is quite similar to that of the White House, and the furnishing and decoration compares quite favorably with the home of the Presidents. During the absence of the Governor's family visitors are shown the rooms on the lower floor.

STATE TREASURY.

Upon the State House hill, to the right of the Capitol, stands a quaint old colonial building of very modest proportions. This is the Treasury of the State of Maryland. The building is in the shape of a Greek cross, fronting south, and is probably the oldest house in the town. The venerable College poplar is the single living witness of its building, nearly two hundred years ago. The rooms are low and the walls very thick and specially strengthened to resist depredations upon the state's money. An interesting old vault within is well worth examination. This building, whatever its origin, was frequently used in the early days of the Province as the State House and Provincial Court-Room.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Near the Treasury is a modern building, containing various State offices—the Land office, Comptroller's, State Fishery and Public Works departments.

The Land office contains all the records relating to the granting and transfer of lands in

Maryland since 1634. The office originated in the fact that the Lords Baltimore, as Proprietors of Maryland, owned in their own right all the land and made grants of it to settlers at a small rental. The issuing of warrants, surveys and resurveys necessitated a special department. The office was established in 1684, and to this day its duties are extensive. An abstract of every deed or mortgage made in the state is sent to this office for record.

In the Land office will also be found the nucleus of a State Museum. The collection is a part of Maryland's exhibit at New Orleans in 1884-5, and, by constant additions, it is hoped to make it a creditable and permanent museum. The collection is soon to be moved to the state Library.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

To the southeast of St. Anne's church is the County Court House of Anne Arundel county. The building, was built about 1820 and contains various county offices.

The Will office here was, until the Revolution, the Will office for the whole Province. Hav-

ing fortunately escaped the ravages of fire, so destructive to county buildings always, this office contains a most valuable and interesting collection of wills and testamentary papers, extending back to 1634.



CHAPTER VI.

Churches.—St. Anne's Parish.

HISTORY.

BY AN ACT of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at St. Mary's in 1692, entitled "An Act for the Worship of Almighty God, and the Establishment of the Protestant Religion in this Province," Maryland was divided into thirty parishes, or territorial divisions with metes and bounds, as the the word *Parish* still signifies in its application to the Episcopal Church in Maryland and Virginia.

One of these embraced the territory lying between South river and the Severn river, including the present site of Annapolis, and was called Middle-Neck parish.

The name of the parish was soon afterwards changed to "St. Anne's," a name chosen un-

doubtedly because it was that of both the mother of the Virgin Mary and the Princess Anne, soon to become the Queen of England. There is no record to be found of the Act by which the change of name was made. The earliest existing records date from 1712, twenty pages of previous entries having been torn out of the register.

The bounds of the parish remained unchanged until the year 1728, when a small portion of it on the northwest end was set off to Queen Caroline parish, which lies mostly in Howard county.

In 1845 Severn parish was set off from St. Anne's, taking all that portion of it lying northwest of a line running from Iglehart's Landing, on the Severn, to Broad creek, on South River. That is the present boundary of the parish on the northwest side. There is a special law of Maryland still in force, called "The Vestry Act of 1798," governing the organization of Vestries in each of the Parishes of the Episcopal Church in the State, and providing for the division or union of existing parishes by the Convention of the Diocese.

CHURCHES.

The First Church.—Returns made to the Governor and Council, by the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in July, 1694, show that at that time there was neither church building nor rector in the parish. October 18, of the same year, an Act was passed by the General Assembly, making the "Town at Proctors," or "Anne Arundel Town," a town and port of entry, and appointing Nicholas Greenberry, and some others, a committee to purchase and lay out one hundred acres in lots and streets, with open spare places to be left for the erection of a church and other public buildings.

In 1696 a committee reported to the General Assembly that there was a sum of £458 in bank for building a church, and also that the proposed church would cost £1,200, or about \$5,600. October 2, the governor was appointed by the Council to employ workmen to build the church. In 1699 a letter of the Rev. Hugh Jones, quoted by Oldmixon in his History of Virginia, describes Annapolis as a place of about forty dwellings, with a state house, a free school, of brick, and the foundation of a church laid, the

only brick church in Maryland. This year (1699) Edward Dorsey was fined £333 for not building the church. The next year it is probable that the church was finished, for Dr. Bray, the Commissary of the Bishop of London, held a visitation here that year, at which seventeen clergymen were present.

July 1, 1703, the Rev. George Keith, itinerant missionary for the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, preached a sermon here, which a citizen had printed and published at Annapolis. In April, 1704, the Vestry ordered the payment of £4.10s. for "altering the gallery seats" in the church. So that it would appear that the church had been some time finished. Of this edifice nothing more definite is known than that it was built of brick in the form of a T, with the principal entrance at the east end towards the state house; that it had a belfry, a bell, and a golden ball on the top of the spire. A considerable portion of the church was set apart for the Governor, the Council and members of the General Assembly. Various additions were made to the church to accommodate the demand for sittings. One of twenty

by eighteen feet in 1739. In 1771 there appeared in the *Maryland Gazette* some verses entitled "The humble petition of the old church," which represent the building as being in a dilapidated condition at that time :

"— Some good people are afraid
Lest I should tumble on their head.
Of which indeed this seems a proof,
They seldom come beneath my roof."

In 1772 the Vestry decided to apply to the General Assembly for an assessment of £10,000 to build a new church.

The Second Church.—At the March Session, in 1774, the General Assembly appointed John Ridout, Samuel Chase, William Paca, Upton Scott and Thomas Hyde, trustees for building a new and "elegant church, which is to be adorned with a steeple," the old church to be taken down and the new one, to cost £6,000, put in its place. The Assembly granted £1,500 towards the building on condition that accommodations should be provided in it for the Governor and other civil authorities.

The work of taking down the old church did

not begin until 1775. The "Playhouse," the first theatre built in America, was occupied for church services at a rental of £20 a year.

The breaking out of the revolutionary contest soon put a stop to all efforts to build the new church. From November 1776, the clergy ceased to receive any support from the State, and for several years the Parish had no settled minister. In 1784 the Vestry advertised for the return of the materials for the new church, which had been carried away during the war. In May, 1786, the Assembly passed an Act supplementary to that of 1774, providing further for the construction of the new church. In 1792, eighteen years after it was begun, the church was at last completed, and on November 24 of that year it was consecrated by Bishop Claggett. This church was one hundred and ten feet long by ninety in-width, with a tower. The outside walls were divided into panels, the inside was frescoed. There were one hundred and twenty-two pews, of which Nos. 22 to 28 and 61 to 67 were assigned to officials of the State and county, and Nos. 87 and 96 to the *bachelors* of the Parish. For sixty-six years this goodly place of wor-

ship was the pride of the citizens of Annapolis. On the night of Sunday, February 14, 1858, it took fire from the furnace and was destroyed, a calamity which was most deeply regretted by all.

The Third Church.—Immediately after the loss of their venerated church the parishioners began preparations for the building of another. Services were held in the meantime in the Assembly Room on Gloucester street. The Rector, Rev. J. R. Davenport, Alex. Randall and Wm. H. Tuck were appointed the building committee. The fund for rebuilding accumulated rapidly, beginning with subscriptions of \$1,000 each, followed by many others of less amounts, aggregating \$17,000. C. H. Condit was the architect, H. H. Treadway the contractor for the carpenter work and A. W. Chaney for the brick work. The church was built on the foundations of the former building, with the addition of a large chancel. The whole cost was \$21,500, without the completion of the tower and spire, which were added later at an expense of more than \$8,000. This church has the largest chan-

cel of any in the Diocese. It was completed and first used for services in the summer of 1859.

It is worthy of note that the beautiful stone altar and font, as well as other stone work in the church were from the chisel of W. H. Reinhart, the distinguished sculptor.

CHAPELS.

In 1727 the inhabitants of the upper parts of the Parish, some of whom were twenty miles and more from the church, petitioned for the building of a chapel-of-ease in the northern portion of the Parish. A license from Lord Baltimore was necessary for this. The Vestry asked and received permission through Governor Calvert. In 1728 the General Assembly passed an Act for enlarging the church and building a chapel-of-ease. The following year 25,000 pounds of tobacco were applied towards building the chapel. An acre of ground was bought of Emanuel Marriot for £3, or \$8. The building was located near the head of the Severn river, and was completed in August, 1730.

In 1820 another chapel was built, in place of that of 1730, about one mile and a-half distant from it. This was finally given up to the Methodists, and a new church built instead of it, in 1840, near the head of South river, which became Severn church.

St. Anne's Chapel.—The chapel on East and Prince George streets, known as the "Mission Chapel," originated in a Sunday school, carried on at various places in the lower part of the city by members of the Parish, aided by two or three students of St. John's College. Services were held, in connection with the school, for several years in the old house adjoining the chapel. In 1877 the building was begun from a design furnished by Prof. Oliver, of the Naval Academy. G. G. Watkins and W. B. Gardner were the contractors. In 1878 the first story was completed and used for services and school purposes. The second story, the chapel proper, remained in an unfinished condition, for lack of funds to complete it, until 1885. In that year the family of the late Alexander Randall, who had been identified with St. Anne's for

more than half a century, undertook its completion as a memorial to him and his love for the church. In this work of completion upwards of \$3,500 were spent, making the whole cost of the building about \$9,000. It has been truly said of this chapel in the public prints, that "no more beautiful and tasteful little church is to be found in the state."

St. Philip's Chapel.—Separate services for colored people, in connection with a Sunday school, had been held by the clergy of the parish for several years before a fixed place of worship was procured for them. The chapel on Northwest street, originally built by the Zion Baptists, was bought for the colored people connected with the Episcopal Church, and refitted for their use. The school-house attached to the chapel was built in 1887. There are fifty communicants in the chapel congregation and ninety pupils in the day-school. Rev. J. B. Massiah, a colored priest, has charge of this chapel as an assistant to the rector of the parish.

RECTORS.

The first rector, or incumbent, of St. Anne's parish, of whom any record remains, was the Rev. Peregrine Coney, in 1696. From that time to the present year, a period of one hundred and ninety-two years, there have been forty rectors, or ministers in charge, of the parish, of whom only six died while rectors, and four are still living. In 1811 Bishop Claggett, the first Bishop of the diocese and the first consecrated in the United States, was offered the rectorship with a salary of \$700, but declined it on the ground of the insufficiency of the salary. No one of the rectors ever became a Bishop, although men distinguished in the Church in their day were among them.

The longest term of service in the rectorship was that of the Rev. Ralph Higginbotham, who was rector from 1785 to 1804, nineteen years. The present rector entered upon the nineteenth year of his rectorship in October, 1887.

RECTORIES.

The first rectory of the parish was built about the year 1767. The lot on which it stands

was deeded to the parish by Philip Key and his wife, in 1759, for £20, extending one hundred and ninety-two feet on Hanover street with a depth of one hundred and fifty-six feet. After having been held for one hundred and eighteen years as a rectory it was sold in 1885 to Mrs. Harwood Iglehart. The vestry then bought the present rectory, a three-story brick house on Duke of Gloucester street, built by Mr. Riley and occupied until recently by Dennis Claude. This is a more modern style of house than the other and conveniently near the church.

ANCIENT COMMUNION SET.

St. Anne's has in constant use a set of Communion vessels of peculiar value and interest. The original set consisted of one flagon, two chalices, two patens and an alms-basin. One of the chalices was made over into two smaller ones in the year 1851. The set is of solid silver, and was presented to the parish by William III. of England. It was made by Francis Garthorne, a well known court silversmith of London, in 1695. Each piece is engraved with the royal arms and the initials W. R. The whole set is in perfect condition.

Other relics of the old time preserved in the church, are a folio Bible, presented by Major-General John Hammond in 1707 ; a finely bound Bible and Prayer-Book, given by Mrs. Henrietta Dorsey in 1762 ; and the mahogany pulpit and prayer-desk belonging to the second church, saved at the time of its destruction by fire. The Dorsey Prayer-Book was restored to the parish in 1886, in good condition, after having been lost for one hundred years.

Memorials.—Besides the chapel on East st., before mentioned, there are several mementoes of deceased parishioners in the church and chapel. The costly brass altar-rail in the church is a fitting memorial of Nathan E. Berry. Four of the side windows and two in the clerstory are memorials, respectively, to three former rectors, Blanchard, McElhinney and Humpheys; to Mrs. Catherine G. Randall, a daughter of Wm. Wirt, and to a child of Dr. Nelson, and to one of the late Judge Tuck. In St. Anne's chapel the beautiful font of Mexican onyx, and marble, and the polished brass lectern, are memorials of Misses Matilda and Fanny Chase, presented by their sister, Mrs. Samuel Ridout.

Statistics.—1887—One church, two chapels, three clergymen, public services, 492; baptisms, 50; confirmations, 67; marriages, 20; burials, 39; communicants, 366; Sunday schools, 3; teachers, 49; scholars, 407; contributions, \$5,944.

Parish Officers.—1888—Rector, Wm. S. Southgate; Assistants, Fredk. M. Kirkus, J. B. Messiah; Wardens, J. H. Forbes, Thos. S. Beall; Vestrymen, Nicholas Brewer, William Harwood, J. Wirt Randall, J. Shaaff Stockett, Robert E. Strange, Fuller E. Stevens, Frank H. Stockett, jr., Eugene Worthington; Treasurer, J. Wirt Randall; Register, Eugene Worthington; Organist, Miss N. S. Stockett; Sexton, Henry E. Dennison.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Maryland was, in her colonial days, the stronghold of the Roman Catholic church in the new world, yet, strictly speaking, Maryland was not a Roman Catholic colony. Modern investigations have conclusively proved that the ad-

herents of that church did not outnumber the aggregate of Protestant churches.

Yet with a Proprietor, usually Roman Catholic, who appointed as Governor and minor officers, men of the same faith, that church exercised the greatest influence in the province. St. Mary's county, and the capital there, was their center, while the northern counties were largely Protestant. During the so-called "Royal Government" period, 1696-1715, Annapolis became the capital of the province, and upon the restoration of the Lords Baltimore to power their adherents flocked to the new capital. Among these none were more distinguished than the Carroll family, the head of a house always conspicuous in Maryland history. Their private family chapel in the old Carroll house, (now within the church inclosure,) was for many years the only house of worship for the Romanists resident here. Upon the removal of the family from Annapolis this was left without a regular incumbent and fell into disuse, but by the liberality of Charles Carroll's grandchildren a new chapel was built and the Roman Catholic church in Annapolis liberally endowed. Be-

fore the Redemptorist Fathers came to reside here services were conducted in this chapel once a month by a Jesuit Father from White Marsh.

The grand-daughters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, desiring that their property here should be used for ecclesiastical purposes, donated it to the Redemptorist Order, and accordingly, in 1853, Rev. Gabriel Rumpler arrived from Baltimore with several students and novices of the Order. The old Carroll mansion became the school for the novitiates of the Redemptorists in the United States. After a course of three years at this institution the students go to the college at Ilchester, Maryland, and graduating there, are admitted to the priesthood. The number in attendance here averages twenty-five, with five resident priests as instructors.

From 1853 until 1858 divine service was held regularly in the chapel, which stood on the spot now occupied by St. Mary's parochial school.

The present St. Mary's church edifice was begun in 1858, Rev. Michael Miller being pastor. Before the church was finished the new building adjoining for the novitiate was commenced.

The chapel was afterwards used as a school, and finally was replaced by the present large parochial school edifice.

The parochial school is conducted by a company of twelve Sisters of Notre Dame and attended daily by about one hundred and thirty pupils. The Sisters, moreover, conduct a school for colored children with one hundred and ninety pupils. The residence of the Sisters, on Shipwright street, was the old Scott house, and is considered one of the finest of the colonial buildings in interior finish.

The church building is a very handsome structure, and its interior is considered one of the finest in the State. The number of parishioners has largely increased within the past twenty-five years, and now numbers nearly five hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first Methodist who crossed the Atlantic with a commission as local preacher was Robt. Strawbridge, an Irishman, who came to Ameri-

ca with his family about 1760, and settled on Sam's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland.

Methodism reached Annapolis between 1760 and the close of the century.

The first trustees of the Methodist congregation of Annapolis, of whom there is any record, were Absalom Ridgely, Joseph Evans, George Wells and John Miller. When the church was incorporated, in 1833, all of the original trustees were dead, save Joseph Evans, who was no longer a member of the church.

The first Methodist church stood near the site of the present record office, on the State-House hill; and, as far as can be ascertained by contemporaries of the church, was located upon the circle lying between the record office and the head of Maryland avenue. The church was a frame building and was known as the "Old Blue Church," from its prevailing colors. It had a stairway on the outside, up which the colored part of the congregation went to the gallery set apart for them. After it ceased to be used as a church it became a school house.

When the Methodists became a corporate body, in 1833, the following were the Trustees:

Nicholas J. Watkins, Basil Sheppard, Louis Gassaway, Geo. McNeir, Thos. S. Waters, Grafton Munroe, Andrew Slicer and Philip Clayton.

The second church in which the Methodists worshipped was built about 1820. It was a neat, brick building, with pressed-brick front, and remained until 1859, when the present church was built on the site of the former. It was in this second church that Lafayette attended divine service when in Annapolis in 1824. Rev. Mr. Bascom, one of the brilliant orators of Methodism, preached on that occasion.

The building committee of the present church edifice was J. Wesley White, James Andrews and James Munroe. The committee on funds, J. Wesley White, Joshua Brown, Philip Clayton, Edward Hopkins, Solomon Philips, Isaac Brewer, James Andrews, R. R. Goodman and James Munroe.

The congregation bought a parsonage on Cornhill street, north side, near the corner, in 1834. It was burnt down about 1851. The present parsonage was built in 1852.

The Presbyterian Church.

There were persons in this part of the State at an early period who held the views entertained by Presbyterians.

Most of the Colony that came to this locality in 1649 were Presbyterians or Puritans, and the earliest pastors of these people were Francis Doughty and Matthew Hill.

Whitefield, the celebrated divine, found Presbyterians here about 1744, though their numbers and influence seemed to have considerably weakened.

The Presbytery of Baltimore, in 1778, a century ago, appointed two of its number, Rev. ✓ Dr. Allison, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Balch, ✓ of Georgetown, D. C., to visit Annapolis and supply the Presbyterians with preaching.

In this year the General Assembly was organized, which event was to be celebrated throughout the Church by increased effort especially in endowing the Board of Ministerial Relief.

The Presbytery of Baltimore, which embraced parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, as

well as Maryland, a century ago, had less than a dozen ministers and from twelve to fourteen churches. This Presbytery now embraces only the Western Shore of Maryland, and has forty-six ministers, forty-eight churches and 6,712 members, and contributed last year \$171,182.

While Presbyterianism has not advanced very fast in this county, it has grown in other parts of Maryland and is strong and influential in all parts of the country. For many years no religious service by a Presbyterian minister was held here.

In May, 1846, the present church was organized. Dr. John Ridout and Prof. A. N. Girault were elected elders for the new organization, and on July 11, 1847, the church edifice was dedicated, and the first pastor, Rev. C. Ewing, was installed.

In May, 1849, Rev. J. J. Graff became pastor, and served the church more than twelve years.

In September, 1861, Rev. T. M. Patterson was installed as pastor, and remained about six years.

In February, 1867, Rev. I. J. Henderson, D. D., became pastor and remained until death, a period of nine years.

In May, 1876, Rev. H. O. Gibbons began a pastorate of little more than five years.

After a vacancy of more than a year, the pastorate was again filled by the election of Rev. Robert H. Williams, who now fills the pulpit. Mr. Williams was installed October, 1882.

The parsonage of this church, a comfortable and commodious residence about a half a square from the church, was purchased during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Graff.

The church edifice, which was small and unsightly in appearance, was greatly improved and enlarged during the ministry of Rev. Dr. Henderson. It is not, however, by any means, such an edifice as the Presbyterians should have in the capital of the state, and in a city of such national importance as Annapolis, and it is hoped that soon the present building may give place to one more modern in style, and more ample and complete in all its appointments.



CHAPTER VII.

St. John's College.

As St. John's College [is] a continuation [and development of an earlier institution of learning, founded at Annapolis towards the close of the seventeenth century under the auspices of the then reigning sovereign of Great Britain, it is proper that a distinctive history of the college should begin with a brief reference to the famous King William School, which was largely auxiliary to its foundation, the Visitors and Trustees of that school being among the largest contributors to the original establishment of the college, and finally merging the operations of the former into those of the latter.

During the reign of William the Third, in the year 1696, the Colonial Legislature of Maryland passed a "Petitionary Act," praying for the establishment of "a Free School in Anne

Arundel Town, upon the Severn river," with corporate powers and privileges, authorizing its Rector, Governors and Visitors, according to the revenues which might subsequently come into their possession, to found a similar free-school in every county of the Province.

This petitionary Act was not declared to be in full force until after the year 1704, under the reign of Queen Anne, and the school itself appears to have commenced its operations soon after. Under the administration of able and laborious rectors, from its earliest head masters to Brefhard, the teacher of William Pinkney and his coevals, it continued for many years to send forth a succession of educated youth, well qualified to discharge the duties and meet the responsibilities of active life in the Church and State.

If, during the pendency of the Revolutionary War, the King William School may have in any degree intermitted its operations, owing to the troubles of the times, it is evident that at the close of that protracted struggle, the people of Maryland were more than ever convinced that institutions of learning are indispensable

to the success of the free popular government which they had reared on the ruins of a portion of the British monarchy. Accordingly, we find the Legislature of Maryland, as early as 1782, taking thought for the establishment of a college on each shore of the Chesapeake, with a view to their subsequent union under "one supreme legislative and visitorial jurisdiction," and it was in pursuance of this policy that Washington college was founded on the Eastern Shore and St. John's college on the Western Shore of that bay. The charter of the latter was granted in the year 1784, and sufficiently attests by its well considered provisions the comprehensive intelligence which guided its framers in their efforts to lay the foundation of an institution "fitted to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honorable men for discharging the various offices and duties of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation."

The charter of St. John's college expressly purports to have been granted by the Legislature of Maryland, in furtherance of the voluntary exertions of "many public spirited indi-

viduals," who, as its preamble recites, "from an earnest desire to promote the founding of a college" had subscribed for this purpose to a considerable amount. The movement which resulted in the founding of St. John's was widespread, enlightened and influential, and the principle of "perfect equality in religion" was dominant. Their subscribers and their agents were men of widely divergent religious creeds. Among them were the most Reverend John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of America, and the Reverend Doctors William Smith and Patrick Allison, eminent divines, respectively, of the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

In the year 1784 the Rector, Visitors and Governors of the King William School, in Annapolis, represented to the General Assembly that they were "desirous of appropriating the funds belonging to said school to the benefit, support and maintenance of St. John's College in such manner as shall be consistent with, and better fulfill the intentions of the founders and benefactors of the former." Their request was granted, and in the following year the two institutions were formally consolidated.

Such were the circumstances under which this institution was founded by distinguished citizens of Maryland, contemporaneous with the revolutionary era. The General Assembly, in consideration of the contributions voluntarily made and to be made, for the purpose of founding such a college (these contributions amounted to \$32,000), granted to its founders a liberal charter. By one of the sections of this charter the State entered into a compact with the subscribers promising an endowment "of one thousand and seven hundred and fifty pounds annually and forever."

The first meeting of the Board was held Feb. 28, 1786. The members were qualified before A. C. Hanson, one of the Judges of the General Court, by repeating and subscribing a declaration of their belief in the Christian religion, and taking the two oaths of fidelity required by the constitution and laws of this state.

On the 1st of March, 1786, the Board proceeded to fix upon a place proper for establishing the college. Two places only were nominated—*Annapolis* and *Upper Marlborough*—when nine ballots were given for the former,

and two ballots for the latter place. This selection of Annapolis, according to the terms of the charter, secured the possession of a lot of four acres of land within the city, purchased for the use of the public, and conveyed, in 1744, by Stephen Bordley to Thomas Bladen, Governor of Maryland. Mr. Bladen had projected the central college building, known as McDowell Hall, as a residence for the governors of Maryland. The edifice was nearly finished, when a contention arose between the governor and the Legislature, which increased to such a degree that, at a period when a very trifling sum would have rendered it a noble residence, the further prosecution of the design was discontinued by order of the Legislature, and the unfinished building, exposed to the damaging effects of the weather, remained for forty years a melancholy and mouldering monument of the folly and disastrous consequences of political dissension.

“Old Bladen’s place once so famed
And now too well ‘the folly’ named.”

On the 10th of March, 1786, it was resolved by the Board of Visitors and Governors to repair and finish the building, as it then stood,

for the purposes of the college, and to add wings on the northeast and southwest sides, according to a plan furnished by one Joseph Clark. This plan was never carried out, and the drawings and specifications have been long since lost. The following gentlemen composed the building committee: Alexander Contee Hanson, Nicholas Carroll and Richard Ridgely. .

Dr. John McDowell was the first officer chosen, he having been appointed on the 14th of May, 1789, Professor of Mathematics and temporarily placed in charge of the institution. He was afterwards, on the 15th day of November, 1790, promoted to the position of Principal, which office he discharged with great ability for many years.

The 11th day of November, 1789, was selected for the occasion of opening the institution. From the opening years until the present there has been a constant struggle on the part of the college to retain, and upon the part of the State to deny, the annual endowment. By an Act of 1806 the appropriation was discontinued. The distinguished William Pinkney, who eloquently, but vainly, remonstrated against the passage of

this Act, declared that "*the day which witnesses the degredation of St. John's College*," in the very dawn of its promise, will prove "*the darkest day Maryland has ever known*."

So long as the State Legislature pursued the wise and liberal policy inaugurated in its charter, the college, on its part, responded faithfully and efficiently, and though to-day crippled by the mistaken economy of recent Legislatures, is doing a work not surpassed by that of any institution of like grade in the land.

From its first Commencement, held in 1793, to that of 1806, a brief period of thirteen years, we find among the names of its graduates those of no less than four governors of Maryland, one governor of Liberia, seven members of the Executive Council, three United States Senators, five members of the U. S. House of Representatives, four Judges of the Court of Appeals (General Court), eight Judges of other Courts, one Attorney-General of the U. S., one U. S. District Attorney, one Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, six state senators and fifteen members of the House of Delegates; besides foreign consuls, officers of the Navy and Army, physicians and

surgeons, distinguished lawyers, (including a chancellor of S. C.,) college professors and others. These, also, in addition to many who left the college without graduating, and engaged in the equally honorable and important vocations of commercial, agricultural and other industrial pursuits.

From the days of Francis Scott Key until the present, yearly there have gone forth from the halls of St. John's, alumni whose names lead upon the rolls of Maryland's distinguished sons. In every honorable profession, in every walk of life her graduates may now be found. Though the income of the college, from her early days, has remained meagre, yet St. John's has ever held an honorable position among sister institutions.

The outbreak of the Civil War caused a temporary suspension of work, and the college buildings and grounds were surrendered to the Federal Government to be used, at first as an encampment, later for hospital purposes.

Under the present able administration the standard college curriculum has not only been maintained, but amplified and developed, and

a separate school established for the preparation of candidates for the U. S. Naval Academy.

The college grounds comprise 26 acres, extending to the shores of College creek, and afford the students abundant room for sports of every sort.

✓ The dormitory to the right of McDowell Hall, called Pinkney Hall, after the distinguished William Pinkney, was erected in 1857.

✓ Humphreys Hall, to the left, was erected in 1835.

The large poplar standing on the front campus to the right antedates Annapolis. Under its spreading arms, tradition says, the Puritan settlers concluded a treaty with the Indian aborigines. Washington, Lafayette and Greene have been entertained beneath its branches, and in later times political "rallies," town-meetings and Fourth of July parties assembled here. Its girth at the ground is upwards of thirty feet and its height about one hundred and fifty.



CHAPTER VIII.

The U. S. Naval Academy.

The Hon. George Bancroft, while Secretary of the Navy, founded the U. S. Naval Academy in 1845, for the purpose of educating young men for officers of the United States Navy. Annapolis was chosen as the most suitable location for such an institution and academic routine began October 10, 1845.

The Academy is under the direct care and supervision of the Navy Department. It is managed and the instruction is given by officers of the Navy detailed for that purpose. The chief officer of the institution is the superintendent, who has direct control of the affairs of the Academy.

There is allowed by law one naval cadet for every member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia and ten at large.

The course of study covers six years, four at the Academy and two at sea. After graduation the cadets are appointed, in order of merit, to the lower grades of the Line, and of the Engineer corps of the Navy, and the Marine corps, until existing vacancies are filled. The remaining graduates are then honorably discharged with one year's sea pay.

The Academy developed steadily until May, 1861, when, on account of the Civil War, the grounds were turned over to the War Department and the Academy was removed to Newport, R. I., where the regular routine was continued until the summer of 1865, when it was brought back to Annapolis where it has since remained.

The original grounds of the Academy were Fort Severn, the buildings belonging to it as quarters for the officers attached to the Post and nine and one-half acres of land. Fort Severn was an Army Post from 1809 to 1845, when the War Department turned it over to the Navy Department. Changes have been made in the Fort and it is now used as a bowling alley and store-room, while over it has been built the gymnasium which is also used as a dancing hall,

Stribling row, leading from the gymnasium to the recitation hall, is named for Rear-Admiral Stribling, superintendent of the Academy, 1850-1853. The buildings in the row were erected between 1851 and 1856, and were used as cadet quarters until the cadets' new quarters in the upper part of the yard were finished. The recitation hall was built in 1854. The seamanship building, standing next to the recitation hall, was built in 1846-47. It was altered and enlarged in 1853, leaving it as it now stands. An extensive and interesting collection of models used in the course of instruction in seamanship and naval architecture occupies a large portion of the building.

The U. S. Naval Institute building, standing next to the seamanship building, was erected for a chapel in 1854 and used for religious services until 1869. Since then it has been successively used as a gunnery-room, museum and for the meetings of the Naval Institute. The addition in the rear was built in 1887, and at the same time the interior was modified and repaired. Within the cases on the walls is one of the largest collections of captured British flags,

The observatory was built in 1853.

The superintendent's house, in Buchanan's row, was completed in 1886, replacing the house which had been the residence of the commandants of Fort Severn and of the superintendents of the Academy since its establishment. The remaining houses in Buchanan row were the quarters of the officers stationed at Fort Severn, and have been changed only by the addition of one story. Commander Buchanan, for whom the row is named, was the first superintendent of the Academy.

The quarters for the Marine officers and the Marine barracks were built in 1881.

Porter row was built between 1867-1869, during the administration of Admiral Porter, and was named for him.

The Library is one of the oldest buildings in the grounds, having been the residence of the governors of Maryland from 1753 till 1866. At that time the grounds of the Academy were extended by the purchase from the state of Maryland of the governor's house and the tract of land between it and Annapolis harbor. The upper floor of the house was taken for the offices

of the superintendent and secretary, and the Library was arranged on the lower floor. Some interior changes were made to adapt the building to its present use, but the walls remain, practically, as built sometime before 1750. An addition was built in the rear in 1877, and a second extension in 1887.

In the Chapel, which was built in 1868, is a memorial window to Commodore F. A. Parker, who died in 1878, while superintendent of the Academy; and on the walls are seven memorial tablets to Naval officers.

The houses in Blake row are occupied by the heads of the departments of instruction and were built between 1859-1861. Upon the removal of the Academy to Newport the War Department established a camp here and used these buildings as a military hospital.

Goldsborough row was built in 1857 and extensively altered in 1874-76.

The sick quarters were built in 1855.

The cadets' new quarters were completed in 1869. On the lower floor are the offices of the commandant of cadets and the officer-in-

charge, the mess-hall and recitation rooms, the upper floors being occupied by cadets.

The armory, in the rear of the new quarters, was built in 1881.

The physical laboratory and steam-engineering buildings were built in 1866, but in 1877 the former was practically rebuilt and much improved, making it one of the best adapted and equipped laboratories in the country.

In front of the new quarters is the Tripoli monument, erected by a subscription among Naval officers, to the memory of those who perished in a fire-ship in the harbor of Tripoli, 1804. The monument originally stood in the Washington navy yard and was mutilated by the British during their occupation of Washington in 1814. By an act of Congress an inscription was placed on it explaining the mutilation and it was removed to the west front of the Capitol. The broken portions were afterwards repaired and, in 1860, it was transferred to its present position.

The brass guns, of French manufacture, in front of it were captured at Vera-Cruz, March 27, 1847.

The Midshipmen's monument, between the Observatory and the Naval Institute building, was first placed in the center of the parade ground. It was erected in 1848 by the Midshipmen of the Navy to four of their comrades who died at Vera-Cruz in 1846-7.

A granite monument to W. L. Herndon, Commander, U. S. N., stands in the centre of the grounds, between the main walk and Love lane. While on leave of absence he took command of the passenger steamer "Central America," of the California mail line, and in a trip from Havana to New York she sprang a leak in a gale. He preserved order, saved the lives of the women and children and went down at his post, September 12, 1857.

The Japanese bell hanging near the band-stand was presented to Commodore M. C. Perry by the Regent of the Lew Chew Islands, July 12, 1854, and, in accordance with Commodore Perry's wish, was presented to the Naval Academy by his widow March 4, 1858.

The original limits of the Academy grounds may be approximately defined by continuing the line of the walk near the flag-pole past the

end of the seamanship building to the Severn river, and from the point where the driveway nearest the library crosses this walk, to Annapolis harbor. The first addition was made in 1847, by the purchase of the land along the Severn from the seamanship building to the driveway from the main gate, and extending back from the Severn nearly to the line of the Herndon monument. In 1853 a tract was bought which is bounded by the chapel, the new quarters and the present city line. In 1866 the line of Hanover street was continued to the harbor, inclosing the library, Porter row and the marine barracks. In 1874 the land back of the new quarters to the present line was bought. The Academy wall now (1888) incloses fifty acres.

NOTE.—For information about the *personnel* of the Academy, conditions of admission, course of study, &c., see the "Annual Register of the U. S. Naval Academy," to be had on application to the Secretary of the Academy.

NAVAL ORDNANCE PROVING GROUNDS.

Across the Severn, opposite the Naval Academy, are the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, formerly known as the Experimental Battery.

The site was that of old Fort Madison, erected by the Government during the War of 1812 and named after President Madison.

The Experimental Battery was established in 1872 by the Bureau of Ordnance, the old fort property and an additional tract, in all about eighty-five acres, being secured for the purpose.

It was to meet a long-felt need of an establishment, under the supervision of the Ordnance Bureau, where experiments in explosives, rifles and ordnance might be safely and systematically conducted. The Battery has its own detail of Naval officers, who are chosen, as a rule, for special aptitude in this line of work. At present most interesting experiments in explosives and in testing the armament for the new U. S. cruisers are in progress.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.

The Government Farm property, once known as Strawberry Hill, the residence of Gov-

ernor Eden, the last colonial governor, was purchased by the National Government in 1868. At the solicitation of Admiral Porter, who believed in the old maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," a large hospital building was erected during the years 1868-9. Fortunately and unfortunately the hospital has been useless to the Government and the building has been allowed to fall into a neglected condition. The situation of the hospital is commanding, and at one time the grounds and terraces were in beautiful condition. A fine view is obtained here of Annapolis and its surroundings.



Military, Naval and City Cemeteries.

Annapolis is the site of one of the many National Cemeteries which are dotted throughout the "Border" states and mark the last resting places of those who fought to preserve the Union in the late Civil War. The National Cemetery was established here in 1862 and contains chiefly the bodies of those who died in the military hospitals at Annapolis or in the "Parole" camp just without its limits.

The grounds, situated about half a mile to the west of the city, are tastefully laid out and surrounded by a stone wall. The total number of interments is 2,482; of these 211 were not known at the time of burial, but 2,271 are known and the headstones marked.

The Naval Cemetery occupies a portion of the Government Hospital grounds, across College creek from Annapolis. The situation is commanding, upon a bold bluff jutting out into

Severn river. The grounds are well laid out in walks and drives, and offer the advantages of a park to the townsfolk. Lockwood, the hero of the ill-fated Greely expedition is buried here. Here also are buried the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Huron, which was wrecked upon the North Carolina coast in 1871, and many who have been connected with the Naval Academy.

The City Cemetery, formerly within the enclosure of St. Anne's church, is now upon the banks of College creek, on the outskirts of Annapolis.



Annapolis Notes.

The German Lutheran church was founded in Annapolis in 1874, and the corner-stone of St. Martin's church, on Francis street, was laid June 7, 1875. The present pastor is Rev. Paul A. Menzel. His flock number about seventy-five.

The Second Methodist church, Wesley Chapel, was started in 1870, and the chapel on Maryland avenue was built that year.

The colored churches, besides St. Philip's already mentioned, are the Asbury M. E. church, established here in 1803, and the Mount Moriah A. M. E. church, established in 1876.

Masonry in Maryland took root first at An-

napolis, and a lodge was in existence here as early as 1750. To-day every degree is represented here.

The assessed value of property in Annapolis is about \$2,500,000. This, however, does not include national, state or county property. The average yearly tax of 80 cents on \$100 yields about \$15,000.

The first theatre in America was built at Annapolis and was in full operation in 1752.

The average attendance of children at the public schools of Annapolis is, white, 450 ; colored, 300. The teachers number twenty for the white and six for the colored schools.

The streets of Annapolis have, many of them, historic names. Duke of Gloucester, Hanover, Prince George and King George were named during the ascendancy of the Hanoverians in England ; Fleet, Cornhill, &c., after London streets ; Bladen, Green, Scott, Calvert, &c., after distinguished Marylanders ; and those radiat-

ing from the State House originally after the points of the compass. School, Shipwright, Doctor and Market streets received their names from the trades practiced thereon, while Church, Governor and Tabernacle streets had a simpler origin.

The old iron cannon half buried on State-House hill formed, two hundred years ago, part of the defense of St. Mary's Fort at the old provincial capital. It lay under water for two centuries and when found was thoroughly encrusted with oysters. Cannon were not then, as now, used in defense of the bivalve.

To study the antiquities and traditions of Annapolis and the locality the Anne Arundel Historical Society was inaugurated in 1885. Its active membership now numbers about fifty. The present work is their first publication. The officers for the present year are, President, Nicholas Brewer; Vice-President, Frank B. Mayer; Treasurer, J. Shaaff Stockett; Secretary, J. Harwood Iglehart; Directors, L. Dorsey Gassaway and Daniel R. Randall.





The + City+ of + Queen+ Anne.

A sceptered city on a sea-girt throne !
Neptune and Ceres clasp her circling zone;
Mars, fiery helmed, and chaste Minerva wise
In the state's temple wait on sacrifice.

O regal offspring of a royal name !
To thee a chartered freedom hope-crowned came ;
To guard the fane of Liberty thy trust,
And humble Wrong and Treason in the dust.

Hallowed in history be thy noble deeds
When Havoc wild unloosed Mars' fiery steeds ;
But glorious still when Peace and Plenty smiled
And the stern warrior kissed the prattling child.

Proud of thy past, thy future yet unfolded
May blessings bring in golden ingots moulded,
Or, diamond bright, the words of fire expanding
May rule, the realm of Mind commanding.

ANNAPOLIS, 1888.

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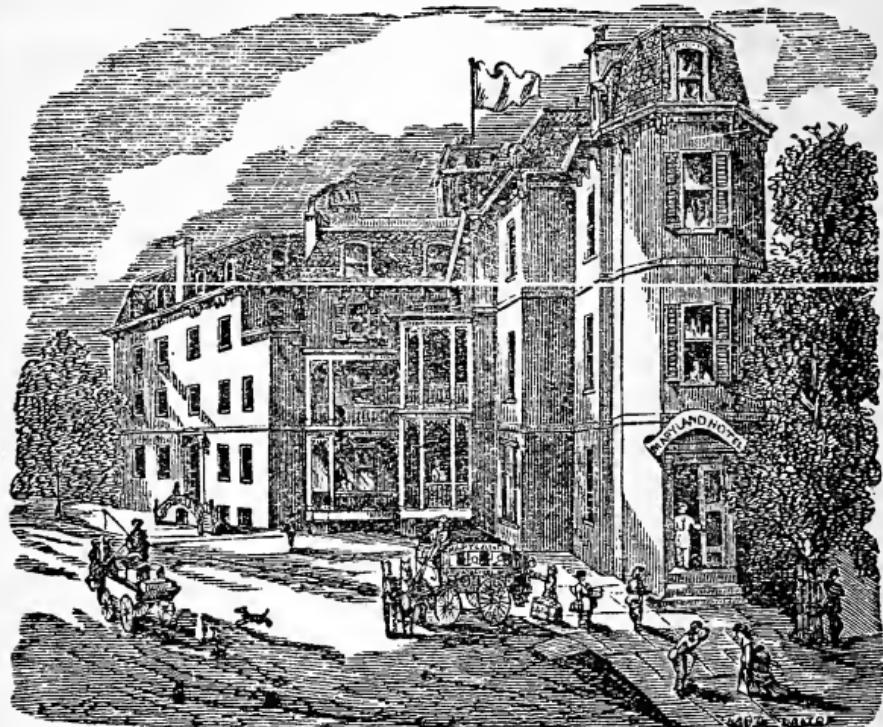
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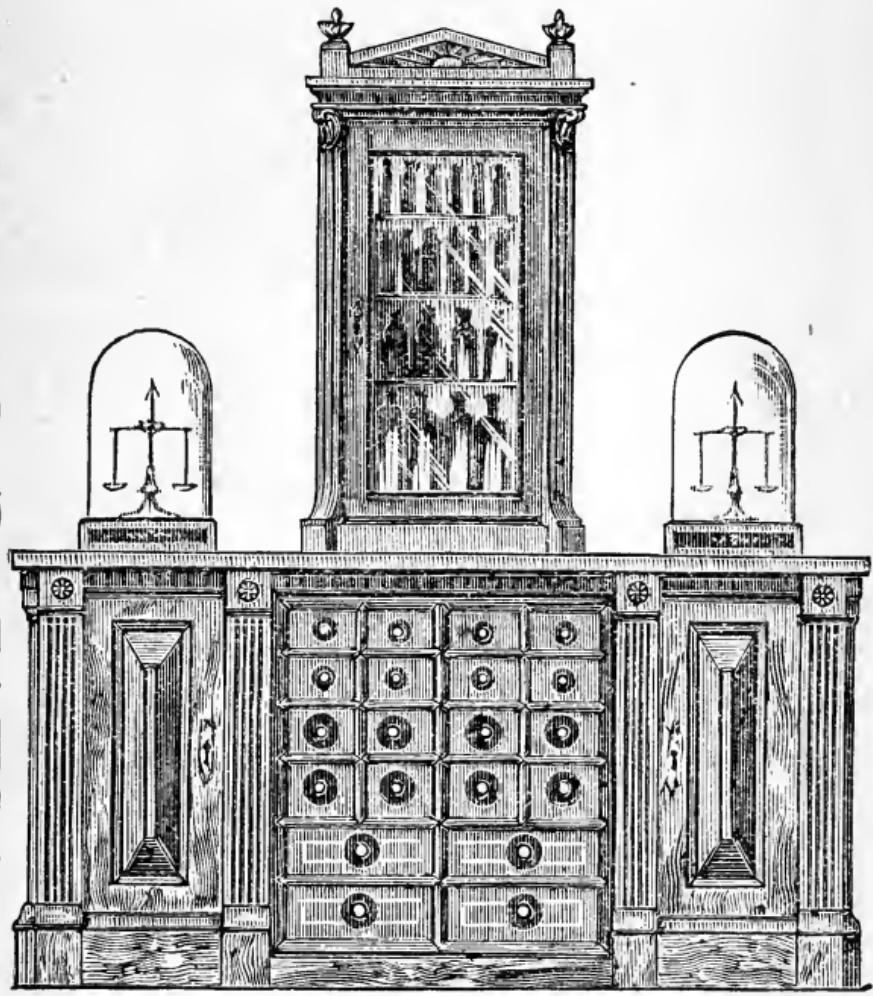
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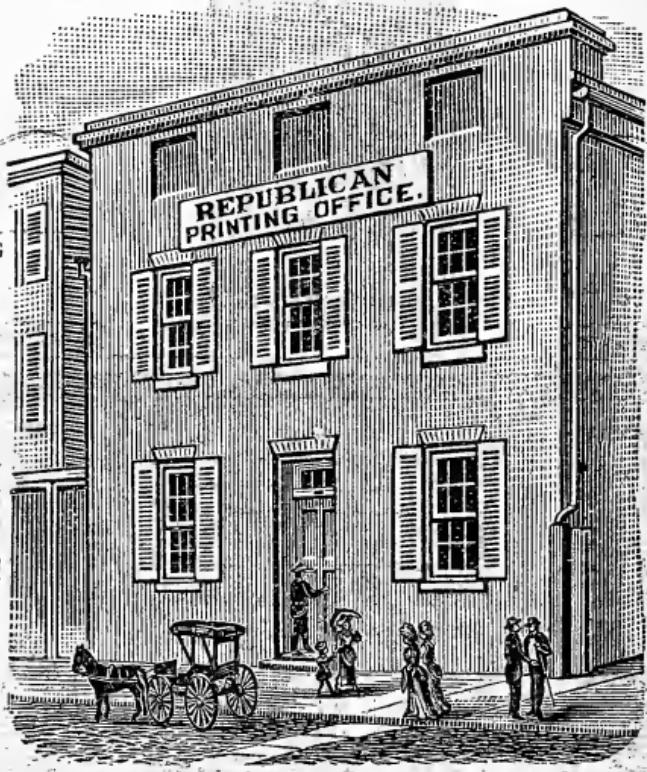
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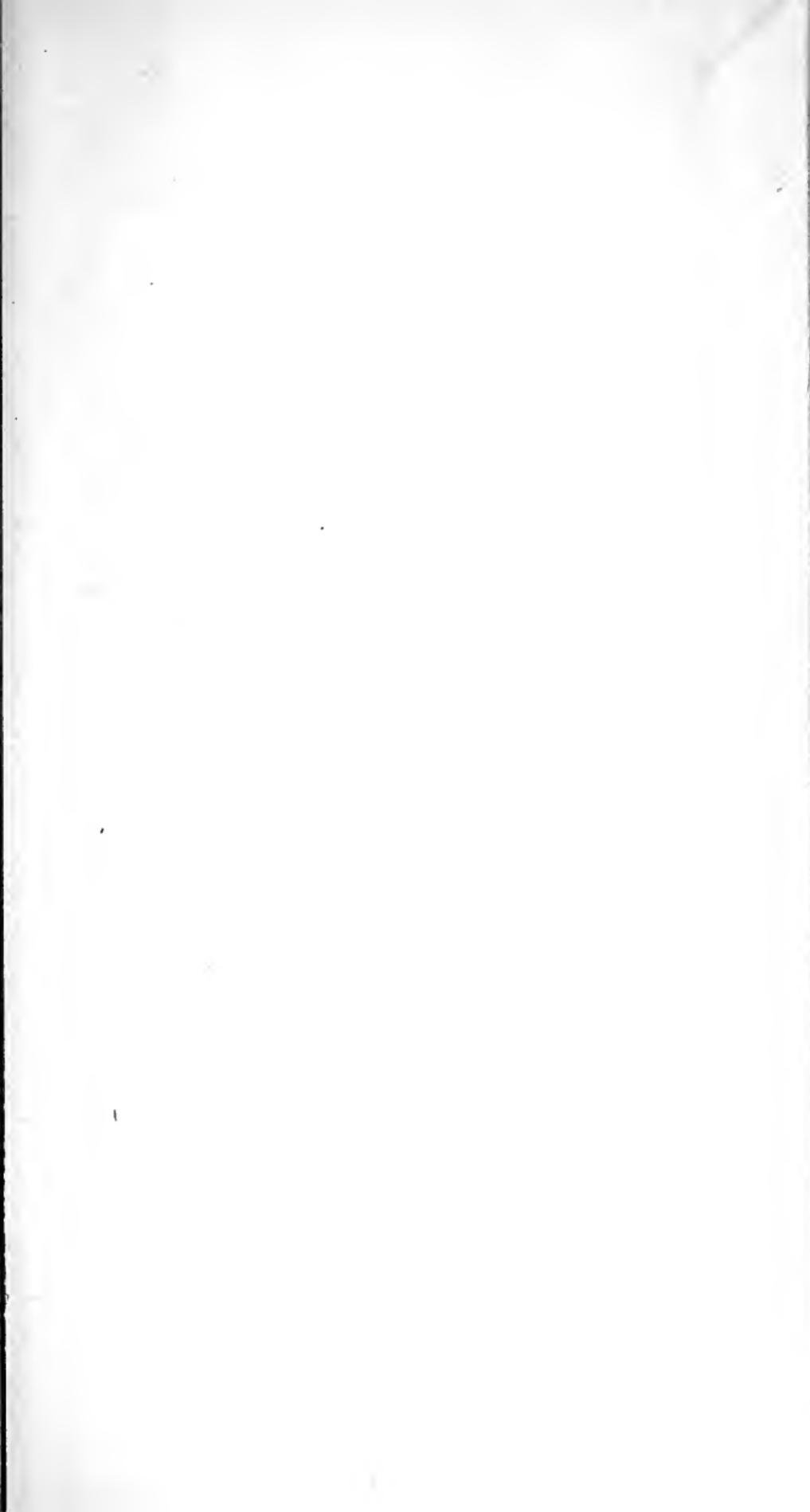
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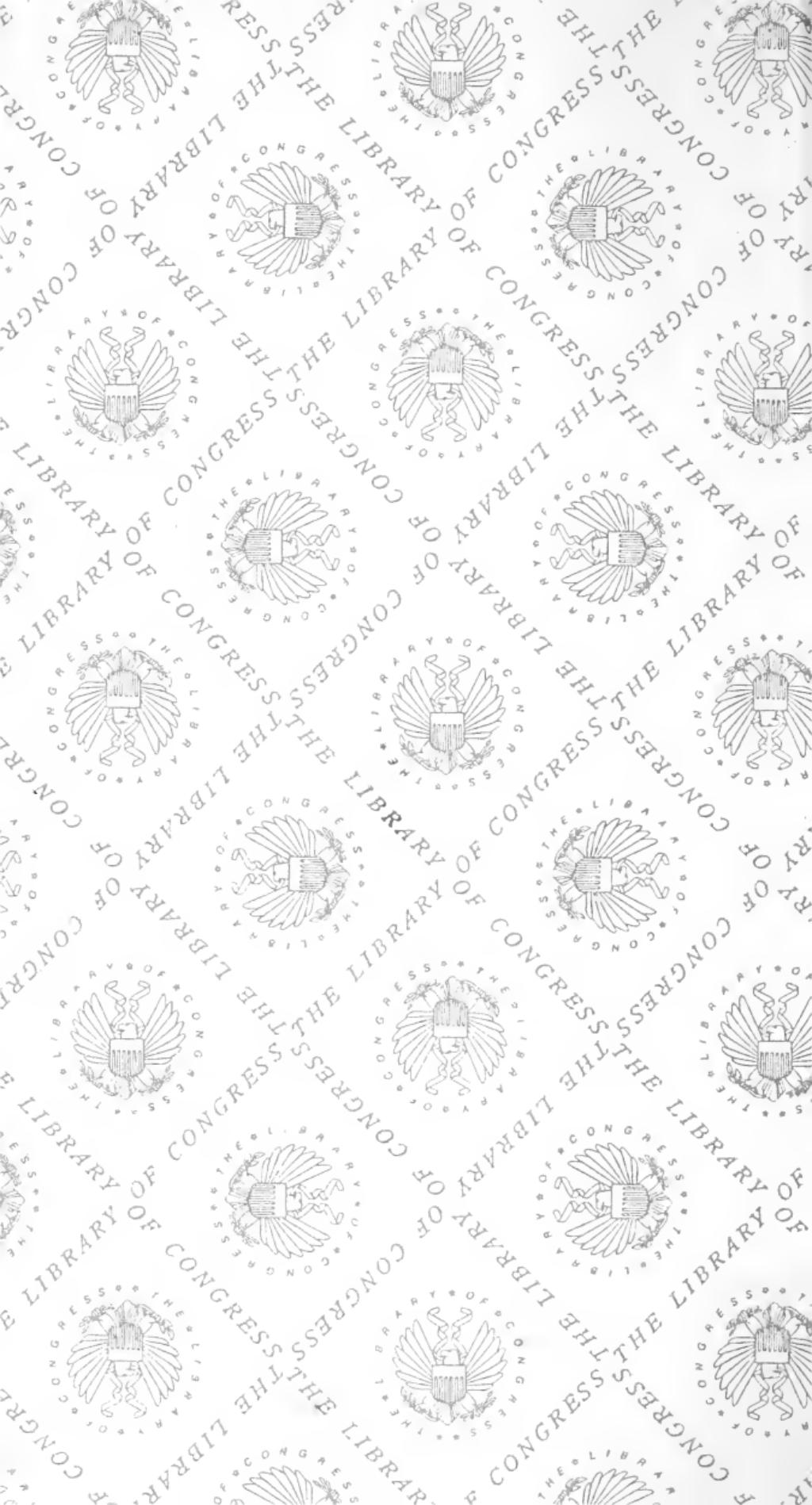
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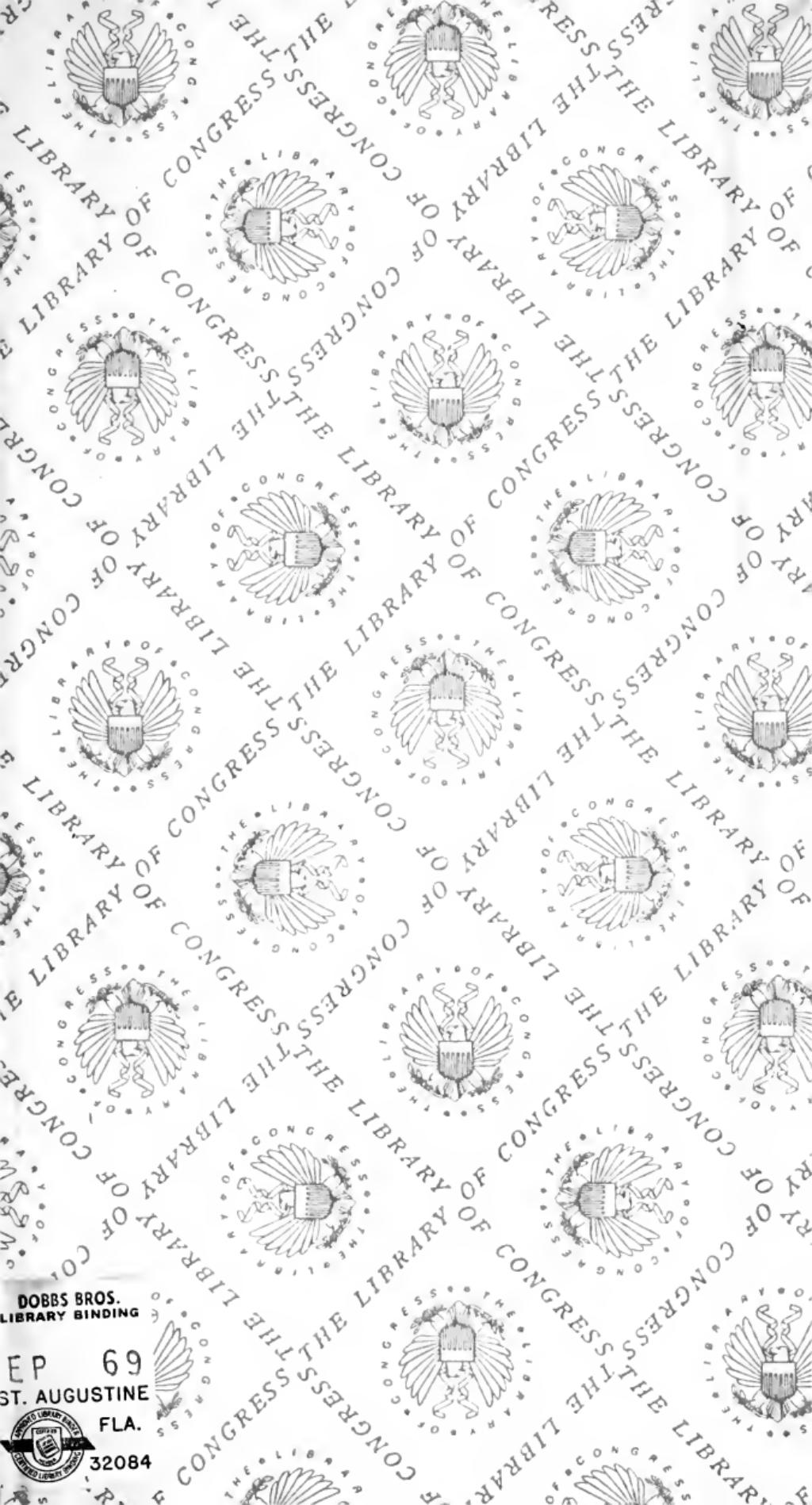
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